

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

Related Background Art

Hitherto, to obtain a printed matter from an
15 information appliance (hereinafter, simply referred to
as an IA), data such as contents, document, or the like
held or displayed in/onto the IA is directly outputted
from the IA to a printer.

In the above conventional print system, however, only the data which is obtained by a small screen on the IA and by a memory of a small capacity thereof can be printed. Similarly, as for a printer driver or the like for controlling the printer, since the printer driver with an advanced function cannot be installed, a print output of high quality cannot be obtained.

Further, if the data such as contents, document, or the like to be printed is not held on the IA, there

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is a case where a necessity of downloading data of a large capacity for printing from a server on a network occurs. There are, consequently, problems such that a burden of a charge for the line is very large, a
5 communicating time becomes long, an electric power consumption of the IA increases, and the like.

If there are the problems on printing from the IA as mentioned above, the troublesome operations such that the worker stores the position information such as
10 a URL or the like of the data to be printed, the data is obtained again into a PC or the like which can be used by the printer and printed, and the like are necessary.

To solve the above problems, in the present
15 invention, the applicant of the invention has proposed a print system such that in order to print data such as contents, document, or the like on the Internet which is obtained by the IA, a print instruction is sent from the IA to the printer, and the printer requests the
20 server to issue the print instruction of the data, receives the data converted into the printing data from the server, and outputs it. According to such a print system, however, it is necessary that the printer is in a state where it is connectable to the Internet.

25 Since there is a limitation on use such that the printer needs to be in a state where it is connectable to the Internet as mentioned above, if the connection

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Still another object of the invention is to provide a print system, a printing method, a printer, a terminal apparatus, and a server which can print detailed data of high precision even if the printer cannot be connected to the Internet.

Further another object of the invention is to provide a print system, a printing method, a printer, a terminal apparatus, and a server which can print contents information even if the server holding the contents information does not have converting means for converting the contents information into the printing data.

To accomplish the above objects, according to the invention, there is provided a print system in which a server and a printer are connected to a network, comprising:

input means for inputting a print instruction in which first position information has been designated;
extracting means for extracting second position information from the first position information;
forming means for forming print data on the basis of the second position information; and
printing means for printing on the basis of the print data.

According to the invention, there is provided a printing method in a print system in which a server and a printer are connected to a network, comprising:

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print system according to the second embodiment;

Fig. 4 is a diagram showing a print operating procedure of the print system in the second embodiment;

Fig. 5 is a block diagram showing a construction of a print system according to the third embodiment;

Fig. 6 is a diagram showing a construction of a print system according to the fourth embodiment;

Fig. 7 is a diagram showing a print operating procedure of the print system;

Fig. 8 is a diagram showing a construction of a print system according to the fifth embodiment;

Fig. 9 is a diagram showing a construction of a print system according to the sixth embodiment;

Fig. 10 is a diagram showing a print operating procedure of the print system;

Fig. 11 is a diagram showing a print operating procedure of the print system in the case where although there are print requests in the print request memory 156, data cannot be sent to the printer 108, an apparatus is connected to a printer 108, and the print request is again issued thereto.

Fig. 12 is a diagram showing a construction of a print system provided with a plurality of IAs according to the seventh embodiment;

Fig. 13 is a diagram showing the operation of the print system corresponding to Fig. 10;

Fig. 14 is a diagram showing a construction of a

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for the print data is received from the printer 108,
the PML converter 109 converts the printing data into
PML (Print Markup Language) data and outputs it. If
the printing data has previously been described by the
5 PML, the PML converter 109 skips the PML conversion.

The IA 105 is an information appliance, a cellular
phone, or the like and connected to the Internet 103
via a network 104 to a carrier or a provider to which
the IA belongs. The IA 105 has a printer communicator
10 110 and can communicate with the printer 108 via a
network 106 such as radio communication or the like.

The printer 108 has a server communicator 111, an
IA communicator 112, and a PML print unit 113. The
printer 108 can communicate with the IA 105 via a
15 network such as radio communication or the like by the
IA communicator 112. As mentioned above, the IA 105
and printer 108 are locally connected by the printer
communicator 110 and IA communicator 112.

The printer 108 is also connected to the Internet
20 103 by the server communicator 111 through a network
107. The printer 108 requests the printing data from
the server 101, thereby printing the received PML data
by the PML print unit 113.

In the diagram, reference numeral 114 denotes a
25 sample of the PML data which is sent from the server
101 to the printer. The PML is a printing data
description language of an XML base which can be sent

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and received on an arbitrary line unit basis in accordance with a processing ability of the printer and is described as data added with print instruction information such as page, font designation, or the like besides data such as text, image, or the like.

The IA 105 obtains contents information from the Internet 103 through the network 104. In case of printing data (contents/document) such as contents, document, or the like as obtained contents information, the IA 105 notifies the printer 108 of the contents information by the printer communicator 110.

The printer 108 receives the contents information and print request sent from the IA 105 via the network 106 by the IA communicator 112. The printer 108 notifies the server 101 of a request for the contents/document through the network 107 by the server communicator 111.

The server 101 which received the request from the printer 108 converts the designated contents/document into the PML data by the PML converter 109 and sends it to the printer 108 via a network 102, Internet 103, and network 107. The printer 108 which received the PML data converts it into the print data and prints it by the PML print unit 113.

Fig. 2 is a diagram showing a print operating procedure of the print system. First, the user operates the IA 105 and designates data such as

contents or the like to be displayed to the IA 105 (S201).

The IA 105 sends position information (hereinafter, simply referred to as "URL") such as a URL or the like of the designated data to the server 101 via the Internet 103 (S202). Display data described by an HTML or the like in accordance with an http protocol is obtained (S203). The obtained display data is displayed (S204).

After that, the user instructs the printing from the IA 105 (S205). Thus, the IA 105 designates the URL of the displayed data by the printer communicator 110 and issues a print request to the printer 108 (S206).

The printer 108 which received the print request is connected to the server 101 in accordance with the http protocol and notifies the server 101 of the URL of the display data received from the IA 105 (S207).

The server 101 which received the notification obtains the display data on the basis of the URL of the display data, extracts the URL of the printing data in the display data, and obtains the printing data from the URL of the printing data. Further, if a format of the obtained printing data is not the PML format suitable for the printing and communication, the printing data is converted into the PML data by the PML converter 109 (S208). The PML data is sent to the printer 108 on the requesting source side (S209). If

the format of the obtained printing data is the PML format suitable for the printing and communication, the printing data is sent as it is.

The printer 108 which received the PML data
5 interprets the PML data by the PML print unit 113, converts it into the printable data, and prints it (S210). After the end of the printing, the printer 108 notifies the IA 105 of the end of the printing (S211).

As mentioned above, according to the print system
10 of the first embodiment, in case of printing and outputting from the IA 105, the detailed data of high precision of an amount which is equal to or larger than the data amount that is obtained from a small screen of the IA 105, a memory of a small capacity, and the thin
15 network 106 of a small transmission capacity can be printed. Upon printing, by sending the printing data by the print data description language (PML) of the XML format, a burden of the communication between the server 101 and printer 108 can be reduced. Thus, a
20 print output of high quality can be obtained from a terminal apparatus and a burden of the communication in case of downloading data of a large communication capacity can be reduced.

In place of the method whereby the server 101
25 executes the processes for interpreting the URL of the display data and obtaining the URL for printing in step S208 in Fig. 2, it is also possible to use a method

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numerals and their descriptions are omitted here. In the second embodiment, there is shown a print output in the case where the printer 108 cannot be connected to the Internet 103 due to some reasons and the server communicator 111 is in an unusable state. At this time, the printer 108 can communicate with the IA 105 via the network 106 by using the printer communicator 110.

15 embodiment. First, the user operates the IA 105 and
designates data such as contents or the like to be
displayed to the IA 105 (S401).

20 designated URL or the like to the server 101 via the
Internet 103 (S402). The display data is obtained in
accordance with the http protocol (S403) and the
obtained display data is displayed (S404).

25 the IA 105 (S405). Thus, the IA 105 designates the URL
of the displayed data by the printer communicator 110
and notifies the printer 108 of the print request

(S406).

The printer 108 which received the print request discriminates whether the printer 108 can be connected to the Internet (server 101) or not (S406A). If it is determined that the printer 108 cannot be connected, the printer 108 is connected to the IA 105 by the IA communicator 112 and notifies the IA 105 of the URL of the display data notified from the IA 105 (S407). The IA 105 which received the notification from the printer 108 is connected to the server 101 in accordance with the http protocol and notifies the server 101 of the URL of the display data received from the printer 108 (S408).

If it is determined that the printer 108 can be connected to the Internet (server 101), step S207 in Fig. 2 follows. The printer 108 is connected to the server 101 in accordance with the http protocol and notifies the server 101 of the URL of the display data received from the printer 108. The subsequent processes in Fig. 2 are executed.

The server 101 which received the notification obtains the display data on the basis of the URL of the display data, extracts the URL of the printing data in the display data, and obtains the printing data from the URL of the printing data. Further, if the format of the obtained printing data is not the PML format suitable for the printing and communication, the

printing data is converted into the PML data by the PML converter 109 (S409). The PML data is sent to the IA 105 (S410). The IA 105 which received the PML data sends the PML data to the printer 108 by the printer communicator 110 (S411). If the format of the obtained printing data is the PML format suitable for the printing and communication, the printing data is sent as it is.

The printer 108 which received the PML data interprets the PML data by the PML print unit 113, converts it into the printable data, and prints it (S412). Upon completion of the printing, the printer 108 notifies the IA 105 of the completion of the printing (S413).

As mentioned above, in the second embodiment, even if the printer 108 is in a state where it cannot be connected to the Internet 103, the detailed data of a high precision can be printed.

In a manner similar to the first embodiment, in place of the method whereby the server 108 executes the processes for interpreting the URL of the display data and obtaining the URL for printing in step S409 in Fig. 4, it is also possible to use a method whereby the printer 108 which received the print request executes the processes for interpreting the URL of the display data and obtaining the URL for printing and, in step S407, the printing URL is sent to the IA 105 in place

of the URL for displaying. In this case, the server 101 skips the process for obtaining the printing URL from the display data in S409.

In place of the method whereby the server 108
5 executes the processes for interpreting the URL of the display data and obtaining the URL for printing in step S409 in Fig. 4, it is also possible to use a method whereby the IA 105 to instruct the printing executes the processes for interpreting the URL of the display
10 data and obtaining the URL for printing and, in steps S406, S407, and S408, the printing URL is sent in place of the URL for displaying. In this case, the server 101 skips the process for obtaining the printing URL from the display data in S409.

15 Further, in the IA 105, in case of instructing the printing in S405, the printing can be also requested by designating the displayed data itself instead of the print request for the printing data corresponding to the display data. In this case, the server 101 skips
20 the process for obtaining the URL of the printing data from the URL of the display data in S409 and executes the process for obtaining the display data.

Third Embodiment

Fig. 5 is a block diagram showing a construction
25 of a print system according to the third embodiment. The same component elements as those in the first embodiment are designated by the same reference

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numerals and their descriptions are omitted here. A different construction will be described. That is, in the third embodiment, an access server 121 is connected to the Internet 103. The PML converter 109 is provided
5 for the access server 121 instead of the server 101. An access server specifier 120 is provided for the printer 108.

The IA 105 obtains the contents information through the network 104. To print the obtained
10 contents information (contents/document), the IA 105 notifies the printer 108 of the contents information by the printer communicator 110.

The printer 108 receives the contents information and print request (instruction) from the IA 105 through
15 the network 106 by the IA communicator 112. The printer 108 issues a transmitting request for the contents information by the server communicator 111 and network 107 to the server having the address specified by the access server specifier 120, that is, to the
20 access server 121.

The access server 121 which received the request from the printer 108 obtains data from the server 101 holding the contents information through the network 102, Internet 103, and a network 122, converts it into
25 the PML data by the PML converter 109, and sends it to the printer 108 through the network 122, Internet 103, and network 107 after the conversion. The printer 108

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Although the PML converter has been provided for

a small screen of such an apparatus, a memory of a small capacity, and a thin network line of a small transmission capacity can be printed. Upon printing, by sending the printing data by the print data description language of the XML format, a burden of the communication between the server and the printer can be reduced. As mentioned above, the print output of high quality can be obtained from the terminal apparatus and a burden of the communication at the time of downloading the data of a large communication capacity can be reduced.

According to the invention, the detailed data of a high precision can be printed even in a state where the printer is not connected to the Internet.

Further, according to the invention, the contents information can be printed even if the server holding the contents information does not have the converting means for converting the contents information into the printing data.

Fourth Embodiment

Embodiments of a print system, a printing method, a printer, a terminal apparatus, and a server of the present invention will now be described with reference to the drawings. Fig. 6 is a diagram showing a construction of the print system of the embodiment. The print system has a construction such that the IA 105, server 101, and printer 108 are connected through

the Internet 103. The server 101 is connected to the Internet 103, functions as a WEB server, and has the PML converter 109. When a request for the print data is received from the printer 108, the PML converter 109 converts the printing data into the PML data and sends it. If the printing data has previously been described by the PML, the PML converter 109 skips the PML conversion.

The IA 105 is an information appliance, a cellular phone, or the like and connected to the Internet 103 via the network 104 to the carrier or provider to which the IA belongs. The IA 105 has the printer communicator 110 and can communicate with the printer 108 via the network 106 such as radio communication (for example, Blue Tooth) or the like.

Mutual recognition with one or more printers is also performed by the printer communicator 110. Further, the IA 105 has a printer selector 115 and an arbitrary printer can be designated by the printer selector 115 from the printers recognized by the printer communicator 110.

The printer 108 has the server communicator 111, the IA communicator 112, the PML print unit 113, and a print request memory 116. The printer 108 can communicate with one or more IA 105 via a network such as radio communication (Blue Tooth) or the like by the IA communicator 112. As mentioned above, the IA 105

and printer 108 are locally connected by the printer communicator 110 and IA communicator 112.

The printer 108 is also connected to the Internet 103 by the server communicator 111 through the network 5 107. The printer 108 requests the printing data from the server 101, thereby printing the received PML data by the PML print unit 113.

The printer communicator 110 and IA communicator 112 mutually approach within a predetermined distance, 10 thereby performing the mutual recognition. When the IA 105 enters a mutual recognizing state with the printer 108, the IA 105 can request the printer 108 to print the data. When the print request is received from the IA 105, the printer 108 once stores the print request 15 into the print request memory 116 and prints the PML data received from the server 101 by the PML print unit 113 in response to the request for the printing data to the server 101.

The PML is the printing data description language 20 of the XML base which can be sent and received on an arbitrary line unit basis in accordance with a processing ability of the printer and is described as data added with print instruction information such as page, font designation, or the like besides data such 25 as text, image, or the like.

Fig. 7 is a diagram showing a print operating procedure of the print system. First, the user

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converts it into the printable data, and prints it (S712). After the end of the printing, the printer 108 notifies the IA 105 of the end of the printing (S713).

As mentioned above, according to the print system
5 of the embodiment, in case of printing from the IA 105,
by allowing the IA to approach an arbitrary printer 108
without previously registering the printer 108, the
printer 108 can be automatically recognized and the
data can be printed. At the same time, a plurality of
10 terminal apparatuses and printers can dynamically make
the print request again.

In the embodiment, when a plurality of printers are recognized within a predetermined range, the user selects a specific one of the plurality of printers. However, it is also possible to construct the system in a manner such that the terminal apparatus automatically selects the specific printer, for example, it selects the printer connected to a line whose communication quality is most stable and executes the printing.

20 Further, in the embodiment, the IA 105 has
performed the mutual recognition with the printers 108
existing within a predetermined range of, for example,
20m by the radio communication (Blue Tooth). However,
in case of connecting the IA and the printer by
25 infrared ray communication, a cable, or the like other
than the radio communication, the mutual recognition
can be performed within a range according to each of

those communicating methods.

Although the print system in which the apparatuses are connected through the Internet has been shown in the embodiment, they can be also connected by the
5 Intranet or another network in place of the Internet.

Although the PML converter has been provided for the server in the embodiment, the PML converter can be also provided for the printer. In this case, the data such as contents, document, or the like is sent as it
10 is from the server to the printer. On the printer side, the data such as contents, document, or the like is converted into the PML data and printed.

Further, the server can also have a printing data generating unit for generating data that is peculiar to
15 the printer on the basis of the PML data converted by the PML converter. By generating the data that is peculiar to the printer and sending it to the printer, the processes on the printer side can be reduced.

Although only the terminal apparatus has obtained
20 the position information of the contents information as a target of printing, either the server or the printer can also obtain it without limiting to only the terminal apparatus.

As a network to which the server, IA, and printer
25 are connected, a plurality of Intranets such as LAN and the like besides the Internet can be also used.

According to the invention, when the printing is

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performed from the terminal apparatus, by allowing the terminal apparatus to approach an arbitrary printer without previously registering the printers, the printer can be automatically recognized and the data
5 can be printed. At the same time, a plurality of terminal apparatuses and printers can dynamically send and receive the print requests.

Therefore, even if the user is out or the like, when the user designates the contents information
10 obtained at the terminal apparatus and prints it by the printer through the server, by allowing the connecting relation among a plurality of terminal apparatuses and the printer to be dynamically mutually recognized, an arbitrary print request can be sent and received among
15 the plurality of terminal apparatuses and the printer.
Fifth Embodiment

Fig. 8 is a diagram showing a construction of a print system according to the fifth embodiment. The print system has a construction such that the IA 105,
20 server 101, and printer 108 are connected through the Internet 103. The server 101 is connected to the Internet 103, functions as a WEB server, and has the PML converter 109. When a request for the print data is received from the printer 108, the PML converter 109
25 converts the printing data into the PML data and sends it. If the printing data has previously been described by the PML, the PML converter 109 skips the PML

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conversion.

The IA 105 is an information appliance, a cellular phone, or the like and connected to the Internet 103 via the network 104 to the carrier or provider to which the IA belongs. The IA 105 has the printer communicator 110 and can communicate with the printer 108 via the network 106 such as radio communication or the like.

The printer 108 has the server communicator 111, IA communicator 112, PML print unit 113, and print request memory 116. The printer 108 can communicate with the IA 105 via a network such as radio communication or the like by the IA communicator 112. As mentioned above, the IA 105 and printer 108 are locally connected by the printer communicator 110 and IA communicator 112.

The printer 108 is also connected to the Internet 103 by the server communicator 111 through the network 107. The printer 108 requests the printing data from the server 101, thereby printing the received PML data by the PML print unit 113.

The PML is the printing data description language of the XML base which can be sent and received on an arbitrary line unit basis in accordance with a processing ability of the printer and is described as data added with print instruction information such as page, font designation, or the like besides data such

as text, image, or the like.

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The IA 105 designates the position information such as a URL or the like and obtains the contents information from the Internet 103 through the communication line 104 such as a network or the like. In case of printing the data (contents/document or contents information) such as contents, document, or the like as obtained contents information, the IA 105 notifies the printer 108 of the contents information by the printer communicator 110.

The printer 108 receives the contents information (URL) and print request sent from the IA 105 through the network 106 by the IA communicator 112. The printer 108 stores the print request of the contents information into the print request memory 116. When the printer 108 issues the request for the contents/document to the server 101 through the network 107 by the server communicator 111, if a series of operations for receiving the PML data from the server 101, converting it into the printing data by the PML print unit 113, and printing it is not executed, the printer 108 obtains the contents information (URL) of one print request from the print request memory 116 and issues the transmitting request of the contents information to the server 101 by the server communicator 111 and network 107.

The server 101 which received the request from the

printer 108 converts the contents/document designated by the URL into the PML data by the PML converter 109 and sends it to the printer 108 through the network 102, Internet 103, and network 107. The printer 108 which received the PML data converts it into the printing data by the PML print unit 113 and prints it. After the end of the printing, the printer 108 deletes the print request of the contents information from the print request memory 116.

10 According to the print system of the fifth embodiment as mentioned above, when the user designates the contents information obtained by the IA 105 and instructs the printer 108 to print, the print request can be continuously received and the printing can be executed irrespective of the state of the printer 108.

15 The printer 108 can also obtain and display the information of the print request stored in the print request memory 116, for example, a list of the position information. Further, the printer 108 can also stop or delete the corresponding print request in the position information displayed as a list.

20 The IA 105 can also obtain and display the information of the print request stored in the print request memory 116, for example, a list of the position information through the printer communicator 110, network 106, and IA communicator 112. Similarly, the IA 105 can also stop or delete the corresponding print

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obtained contents information, the IA 105 notifies the printer 108 of the contents information by the printer communicator 110.

5 The printer 108 receives the contents information and print request sent from the IA 105 via the network 106 by the IA communicator 112. The printer 108 notifies the server 101 of a request for the contents/document through the network 107 by the server communicator 111.

10 The server 101 which received the request (print request) from the printer 108 stores it into the print request memory 156, once converts the contents/document into the PML data designated by the stored print request by the PML converter 109, and sends it to the
15 printer 108 by the printer communicator 155 via a network 102, Internet 103, and network 107. The printer 108 which received the PML data converts it into the printing data and prints it by the PML print unit 113.

20 Fig. 10 is a diagram showing a print operating procedure of the print system. First, the user operates the IA 105 and designates data such as contents or the like to be displayed to the IA 105 (S1001).

25 The IA 105 sends position information (hereinafter, simply referred to as "URL") such as a URL or the like of the designated data to the server

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101 via the Internet 103 (S1002). Display data described by the HTML or the like in accordance with the http protocol is obtained (S1003). The obtained display data is displayed (S1004).

5 After that, the user instructs the printing from
the IA 105 (S1005). Thus, the IA 105 designates the
URL of the displayed data by the printer communicator
110 and issues a print request to the printer 108
(S1006).

10 The printer 108 which received the print request
is connected to the server 101 in accordance with the
http protocol and notifies the server 101 of the URL of
the display data received from the IA 105, the print
request, and a printer ID code (S1007).

15 The server 101 which received the notification
stores the received print requests (obtaining requests)
into the print request memory 156 every printer ID code
and sequentially hands them to the PML converter 109 in
order of the stored print requests (S1008). The PML
20 converter 109 obtains the display data on the basis of
the URL of the display data, extracts the URL of the
printing data in the display data, and obtains the
printing data from the URL of the printing data.
Further, if a format of the obtained printing data is
25 not the PML format suitable for the printing and
communication, the printing data is converted into the
PML data by the PML converter 109 (S1009). The PML

data is sent to the printer 108 on the requesting source side (S1010). If the format of the obtained printing data is the PML format suitable for the printing and communication, the printing data is sent as it is.

The printer 108 which received the PML data interprets the PML data by the PML print unit 113, converts it into the print data, and prints it (S1011). While the printer 108 is printing, the server 101 sequentially processes the print requests stored in the print request memory 156. After the end of the printing, the server 101 sends the PML data according to the next print request to the printer 108. After completion of the whole printing operation, the printer 108 notifies the IA 105 of the end of the printing (S1012).

Fig. 11 is a diagram showing a print operating procedure of the print system in the case where although there are print requests in the print request memory 156, data cannot be sent to the printer 108, the apparatus is connected to the printer 108, and the print request is again issued thereto.

The printer 108 inquires the server 101 about whether the print request exists or not together with the printer ID code (S1101, S1102). In response to the inquiry, the server 101 discriminates whether the print requests from the printers remain in the print request

memory 156 or not on the basis of the printer ID code (S1103) and notifies the printer 108 of its discrimination result (S1104).

5 If it is determined from the reception result that the print requests still remain, the printer 108 sends a processing request for the remaining print requests to the server 101 (S1105). The server 101 which received the processing request hands the print requests stored in the print request memory 156 to the
10 PML converter 109 (S1106). The handed print requests can be also deleted from the print request memory 156.

The PML converter 109 executes a process similar to that in S1009 mentioned above and sends the converted PML data to the printer 108 (S1110). The
15 printer 108 receives the PML data, converts the received PML data into the print data that is peculiar to the printer, and prints it (S1109). After the end of the printing, the printer 108 notifies the IA 105 of the end of the printing (S1110).

20 As mentioned above, according to the second embodiment, even if the user continuously issues the print instructions, the data can be printed at a high speed without a waste. Even if the network is disconnected, the printing can be performed without
25 repeating the same procedure.

Seventh embodiment

Although the print system in which one IA is

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provided has been shown in the sixth embodiment, the seventh embodiment shows a print system in which a plurality of IAs are provided. Fig. 12 is a diagram showing a construction of the print system in which a plurality of IAs are provided according to the seventh embodiment. Fig. 13 is a diagram showing the operation of the print system corresponding to Fig. 10. The same component elements and processes as those in the sixth embodiment are designated by the same reference numerals and their descriptions are omitted. Only the different portions are shown and described here.

In the print system, each IA 105 has a printer recognizer 416 and the printer 108 has an IA recognizer 417.

The operations in steps S1301 to S1305 are substantially the same as those in steps S201 to S205 in Fig. 2. When the user instructs the printing from the IA 105 (S1305), the IA 105 designates the URL of the displayed data by the printer communicator 110, issues the print request to the printer 108, and sends an IA ID code (IA recognition information) (S1306).

The printer 108 which received the print request is connected to the server 101 in accordance with the http protocol and notifies the server 101 of the URL of the display data received from the IA 105, the print request, the printer ID code, and the IA ID code (S1307).

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requests are managed by the ID information (printer ID codes) peculiar to the printers, they can be stored.

Although the PML converter has been provided for the server which holds the contents information as a print target in the embodiments, the PML converter can be also provided for another server different from the server which holds the contents information. In this case, the converted PML data is transferred to the printer by the server. The PML data converter can be also provided for the printer. In this case, after the print data is converted into the PML data, the printer further forms data peculiar to the printer and prints it.

The server can also have a printing data generating unit for generating the data peculiar to the printer from the PML data converted by the PML converter. In this case, by generating the data peculiar to the printer and sending it to the printer, the processes on the printer side can be reduced.

Further, although only the terminal apparatus has obtained the position information of the contents information as a print target, either the server or printer can also obtain it without limiting to the terminal apparatus.

A plurality of Intranets such as an LAN and the like besides the Internet can also exist on the network to which the server, IA, and printer are connected.

Fig. 15 is a diagram showing the operation of the print system. When a request is received from the printer 108, the server 101 receives a reception buffer size (CHR & object buffer size) 223 of the printer 108 at the same time. The server 101 has a text 204 obtained by PML converting contents 201 and an object 205 included in the contents 201.

The CHR & object buffer size 223 received from the printer 108 comprises a size of reception character buffer (CHR buffer) 214 of the printer 108 and a size of reception object buffer 215.

The server 101 divides the text 204 of the contents 201, that is, a portion comprising character data by a divider 206. That is, when the size of CHR buffer 214 is equal to $(n \text{ characters}) \times (m \text{ lines})$, the contents are divided on a unit basis of $(n \text{ characters}) \times (m \text{ lines})$. Similarly, the object is also divided in accordance with the size of reception object buffer 215. As mentioned above, the divided data can be sent as if it were one contents.

In case of printing, if characters whose capacity is larger than that of the CHR buffer 214 have to be sent, the number of lines over which the data portion rides in the actual printing is calculated and the data is sent as divided data the number of times obtained by dividing the calculated number of lines by m (lines).

Although the printer 108 receives the same data,

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divided data 229 and 230 of the same data is included in the sent data.

Specifically speaking, character groups "AAAAAA", "BBBBBB", and "CCCCCC" and a character group "DDDD" larger than those character groups are included in the contents 201 in Fig. 15 and, further, an object of an ellipse is included.

A character group 208 of "AAAAAA" is transferred as transmission data 224 and developed as data 216 into the CHR buffer 214. A character group 210 of "BBBBBB" is transferred as transmission data 226 and developed as data 218 into the CHR buffer 214. A character group 212 of "CCCCCC" is transferred as transmission data 228 and developed as data 220 into the CHR buffer 214.

A large character group 213 of "DDDD" is transferred as divided data 229 and 230 and developed as data 221 and 222 into the CHR buffer 214.

By sending the data as mentioned above, it can be divided on a character unit basis without executing complicated processes like a driver installed in the PC.

The object of the ellipse is also divided by a divider 207. Divided objects 209 and 211 are transferred as divided data 225 and 227 and developed as divided data 217 and 219 into the reception object buffer 215. Since the object can be also divided and transferred as mentioned above, the reception buffer of

the minimum capacity can be used as a buffer on the printer side.

Although the server has divided both of the text and the object and transferred the divided data to the printer in the embodiment, it is also possible to transfer the text in a lump and divide only the object and transfer the divided object portions. Fig. 16 is a diagram showing the operation of a print system in the case where a text is transferred in a lump and only the object is divided and transferred. The same portions as those in the ninth embodiment are designated by the same reference numerals.

When a request is received, the server 101 receives the size of reception object buffer 215.

The text of the contents 201, specifically speaking, the character groups "AAAAAA", "BBBBBB", and "CCCCC" and the character group "DDDD" larger than those character groups are transferred as data 313 in a lump to the printer 108.

On the other hand, the object 205 of the ellipse is divided into two divided objects 209 and 211, and they are transferred as divided data 225 and 227 and developed as divided data 217 and 219 into the reception object buffer 215, respectively.

Fig. 17 is a diagram showing the operation of the print system in the case where an object has a plurality of object data corresponding to resolutions

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shown in the scope of claims of the invention or the functions which the constructions of the embodiments have can be accomplished.

For example, although the print systems in which
5 the apparatuses are connected through the Internet have been shown in the embodiments, they can be also connected by the Intranet or another network in place of the Internet.

Although the PML converter has been provided for
10 the server which holds the contents information as a print target in the above embodiments, the PML converter can be also provided for another server different from the server which holds the contents information. In this case, the PML data converted by
15 the server is transferred to the printer. The PML data converter can be also provided for the printer. In this case, the printer converts the print data into the PML data and, thereafter, further generates the data peculiar to the printer, and prints it.

20 The server also has a printing data generating unit for generating the data peculiar to the printer from the PML data converted by the PML converter. In this case, by generating the data peculiar to the printer and sending it to the printer, the processes on
25 the printer side can be reduced.

Further, although only the terminal apparatus obtains the position information of the contents

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As a network to which the server, IA, and printer are connected, a plurality of Intranets such as LAN and the like besides the Internet can be also used. It is sufficient that the IA and the printer are connected by local communication. They can be also connected by radio communication, infrared ray communication, a cable, or the like.

According to the invention, when the user designates the contents information which is obtained at the terminal apparatus and prints it by the printer through the server, the burden on the server side and the burden on the communication on the user side can be reduced.